

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION DEVICE

Cross-Reference to Related Applications

[0001] This application claims the benefit of International Application No. PCT/AU2004/000064, filed 20 January 2004 which claims the benefit of Australian Application No. 2003900291, filed 20 January 2003 and Australian Application No. 2003902257, filed 9 May 2003, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein in their entireties by reference.

Field of the Invention

[0002] The present invention broadly relates to an electrical connection device for a machine, reeling or trailing cable. Throughout this specification the term "machine cable" is used for any machine, reeling or trailing cable that is arranged for delivery of power to mobile machinery such as large machinery in petroleum or mining industry

Background of the Invention

[0003] Machine, reeling or trailing cables are typically used to provide an electrical connection for mobile electrical machines. For example, in the mining or petroleum industry often large electrical machinery is used and each machine, reeling or trailing cable may have to provide power in the order of a few hundred kilowatts. Typically such power is delivered with a voltage of one or more kilovolts. The cables used to deliver the electricity are usually formed from a plurality of bunches which are connected using electrical connection devices including sockets and pins.

[0004] Figure 1 shows a schematic cross-sectional representation of a typical prior art electrical connection device 10. The device 10 comprises a housing

12 in which a socket 14 and a pin 16 engage. The socket 14 is metallic and includes six fingers 18 and a compression spring 19 is arranged to press the fingers 18 and/or tips of the fingers against the pin 16 to establish an electrical connection. However, the compression spring 19 may loose tension over time, in particular when the electrical connection device is exposed to a heat source or when large currents flow through the device which may result in heat development.

Summary of the Invention

[0005] The present invention provides in a first aspect an electrical connection device arranged for connection to a machine cable, the device comprising:

[0006] a pin and a socket, each having engagement surfaces and one of the pin and the socket having a further surface that forms a wedging surface for the device, the pin and the socket being moveable relative to each other from a released position to an engaged position in which the engagement surfaces are engaged to form an electrical contact and

[0007] a wedge portion arranged to impart a force on the wedging surface on movement to the engaged position,

[0008] wherein the pin and the socket are arranged so that the engagement surfaces move into opposing relationship on movement to the engaged position and the force imparted on the wedging surface biases one of the opposing engagement surfaces against the other engagement surface.

[0009] As a portion of one of the pin and the socket is wedged against a portion of the other one of the pin and the socket, the electrical connection device has the advantage that a firm electrical connection can be established without a compression spring. Further, the engagement may be stronger than an electrical connection that may be achieved with typical prior art devices.

[0010] The electrical connection device typically is arranged for delivery of a power of a few hundred kilowatts. Further, the electrical connection device

typically is arranged for delivery of power having an associated voltage of one or more kilovolts.

[0011] The wedge portion typically is not integrally formed with the pin or the socket and may comprise a material other than that of the pin or the socket. For example, the wedge portion may be a part that is separable from the pin or the socket. The wedge portion may also be adhered to a portion of the pin or the socket.

[0012] At least one of the pin and the socket typically has a marginal portion that includes the wedging surface and that has at least one gap which expands or reduces when the wedge portion imparts a force on the marginal portion so that the outer perimeter of the marginal portion expands or compresses.

[0013] The marginal portion typically is a part of the socket. In this case the wedge portion may be arranged such that, when the pin and the socket are moved relative to each other to the engaged position, the wedge portion compresses the marginal portion against the pin whereby the pin and the socket engage to establish the electrical connection.

[0014] The socket typically is of a longitudinal shape and the marginal portion typically is an end-portion of the socket.

[0015] The wedge portion may comprise a flexible material that typically is resilient. The flexible material may be a polymeric material and such as a rubber. The wedge portion typically comprises an electrically conductive material such as an electrically conductive polymeric material.

[0016] As discussed above, because of the wedge portion a firm electrical connection may be established without a compression spring. If the wedge portion comprises the flexible material, such as the polymeric material, disconnecting the pin and the socket, which typically are composed of a metallic material, is facilitated.

[0017] For example, the pin and the socket may be of a generally round cross-section. The socket and the pin may be, when in the engaged position, surrounded by a sleeve. In this case the pin typically is secured in the sleeve.

[0018] The wedge portion may be provided in form of a ring-like portion positioned such that, when the pin and the socket are moved relative to each other towards the engaged position, the wedge portion wedges the end-portion of the socket against the pin. This has the advantage that the socket may be fitted over the pin without much frictional resistance and only when the pin and the socket have been moved relative to each other such that the engaged position is almost reached, the wedge portion wedges the end-portion of the socket towards the pin and therefore imposes greater friction.

[0019] The socket may have an inner surface that has a substantially uniform diametrical dimension throughout its length. However, the inner surface typically has a tapered region. In this case the tapered region may separate a region of a smaller interior diameter from a region of a larger interior diameter. The region of the smaller interior diameter typically comprises the engagement surface and is arranged so that, when the wedge portion imparts a force on the wedging surface, the region of smaller interior diameter frictionally engages with the engagement surface of the pin and typically is not positioned at an end of the inner surface.

[0020] The pin may have an outer surface that is of a substantially uniform diametrical dimension. Alternatively, the outer surface of the pin may have a tapered region. The tapered region may separate a region of a larger exterior diameter from a region of a smaller exterior diameter. In this case the region of the larger exterior diameter typically comprises the engagement surface and is arranged so that, when the wedge portion imparts a force on the wedging surface, the region of larger exterior diameter frictionally engages with the engagement surface of the socket and typically is not positioned at an end of the outer surface.

[0021] In a specific embodiment of the present invention, the socket has an inner surface that has a tapered region and a region of smaller interior diameter. In this embodiment the pin has an outer surface that has a substantially uniform diametrical dimension. In this case the region of the smaller interior diameter typically is positioned such that, when the wedge

portion wedges the end-portion of the socket against the pin, the contact area between pin and socket increases to predetermined size. In electrical connection devices known in the prior art (see Figure 1), the socket may contact the pin at the tip of the fingers of the socket and the electrical contact area may be relatively small. In the above-described specific embodiment the tapered shape of the inner surface of the socket or of the outer surface of the pin, respectively, may overcome this disadvantage and may, together with the wedging function of the wedge portion, result in a relatively larger contact area between the pin and the socket.

[0022] The gap typically is one of a plurality of longitudinal gaps that split the socket into three or more fingers which typically are substantially equal.

[0023] In another embodiment the device comprises at least two wedge portions and both the first and the second part have wedging surfaces, the wedge portions being arranged to impart a force on respective wedging surfaces to bias respective opposing engagement surfaces against each other.

[0024] The present invention provides in a second aspect a method of connecting a pin and a socket of an electrical connection device arranged for connection to a machine cable, the method comprising the steps of moving the pin and the socket relative to each other towards a position at which the pin and the socket are engaged, the pin and the socket having engagement surfaces and at least one of the pin and the socket having an additional wedging surface, the pin and the socket being arranged so that during engagement the engagement surface of the pin opposes the engagement surface of the socket and wedging a wedging portion to impart a force on the wedging surface wherein the pin and the socket are arranged so that the force causes pressing of one of the opposing engagement surfaces against the other engagement surface to establish an electrical contact.

[0025] The present invention provides in a third aspect an electrical connection arranged for connection to a machine cable, the device comprising:

[0026] a pin and a socket, the pin and the socket being moveable relative to each other from a released position to an engaged position, at least one of the pin and the socket having a marginal portion that is compressible or expandable in at least one direction and a wedge portion arranged such that, when the pin and the socket are moved relative to each other towards the engaged position, the wedge portion expands or compresses the marginal portion whereby the pin and the socket engage.

[0027] A specific embodiment will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0028] Figure 1 shows a schematic cross-sectional representation of an electrical connection device (prior art),

[0029] Figure 2 shows a schematic cross-sectional representation of an electrical connection device according to a specific embodiment,

[0030] Figure 3 shows another schematic cross-sectional representation of the electrical connection device,

[0031] Figure 4 shows a schematic representation of a part of the electrical connection device ((a) end view and (b) cross-sectional view) and

[0032] Figure 5 shows a schematic representation of a socket that forms a part of the electrical connection device ((a) side view and (b) end view).

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

[0033] Referring to Figures 2 to 5, the electrical connection device 20 is now described. Figure 2 shows the electrical connection device 20 including a socket 22 connected to a pin 24. In this embodiment, the pin 24 and the socket 22 are arranged for connection to a thimble (not shown) and the thimbles are arranged to receive a machine cable. Socket 22, pin 24 and thimbles are located in a housing 28. The socket 22, the pin 24 and the

thimbles are composed of a metallic material. The device 20 comprises a wedge portion 25 that has a ring-like shape and is composed of a flexible material such as a polymeric material. In this embodiment the flexible material is an electrically conductive polymeric material. Figure 4 shows the wedge portion 25 as viewed from the top (a) and in cross-section (b).

[0034] The socket 22 has an inner surface 30 arranged to receive the pin 24. The inner surface 30 of the socket 22 has a tapered region which is shaped such that there is a region 31 of smallest interior diameter.

[0035] Figure 5 shows the socket 22 ((a) side-view, (b) end-view). The socket has an end-portion 29 that is compressible and that has four fingers 32. The fingers 32 are separated by gaps 34 and each finger 32 has an angled region 36.

[0036] In this embodiment, the wedge portion 25 is designed as an insert for the pin 24. Alternatively, the wedge portion 25 may also be attached to angled surface 36. For example, the wedge portion 25 may be glued to the angled surface 36 or otherwise adhered. A wedging force is in use imparted on the angled surface 36 because the wedge portion 25 is enclosed by the angled surface 36, a shoulder of the pin 24 and the housing 28. Consequently, the wedge portion will squeeze the fingers 32 of the socket 22 towards the pin 24.

[0037] The pin 24 and socket 22 are moveable relative to each other by moving the socket 22 relative to the pin 24 and the housing 28. The pin 24 is secured in the housing 28. When the socket has been moved into the housing 28 and over the pin 24, as shown in Figures 2 and 3, the angled region 36 will be in contact with the ring-like wedge-portion 25. The wedge-portion 25 wedges the angled regions 36 of the fingers 32 inwardly such that a firm electrical contact is established between the inner surface 30 of the socket 22 and the pin 24. Arrows in Figure 3 schematically indicate mechanical forces during the wedging process. Because the socket 22 has a tapered inner surface and the fingers 32 of the socket 22 are flexible, the fingers 32 will slightly bend inwardly under the wedging force and consequently the contact area between the pin 24 and the socket 22 will increase. In a variation of the

embodiment shown in Figure 2, the socket 22 comprise a region of thinner outer diameter that surrounds the region of smallest interior diameter 31 which will increase the flexibility of the fingers 32 of the socket 22.

[0038] Although the invention has been described with reference to particular examples, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention may be embodied in many other forms. For example, in an alternative to the embodiment shown in Figure 3, the pin 24 may have an outwardly curved surface and the socket 22 may have a straight bore arranged to receive the pin. In this case the wedge portion 25 would bend the fingers 32 of the socket 22 inwardly about the apex of the curvature of the pin 22. In addition, it is to be appreciated that alternatively the socket 22 can be secured in housing 28 and the pin 24 is arranged to be moveable relative to the housing 28 and the socket 22. In this case the wedge portion 25 can, for example, be provided in form of an insert for the housing 28 that is received at the angled surface 36 of the socket 22. Further, in an alternative embodiment the inner surface of the socket may be straight and the pin may have an outer surface that is also straight. Further, the pin may include an end-portion that is expandable and arranged to expand when the socket is moved over the pin. In this case the end-portion of the pin may include fingers and a wedge-portion may be centrally located at the bottom part of the inner surface of the socket and arranged to wedge the fingers of the pin outwardly against the inner surface of the socket. The device may also comprise two or more wedge portions and both the socket and the pin may have wedging surfaces. The wedge portions may be arranged to impart a force on respective wedging surfaces to bias respective opposing engagement surfaces of the pin and the socket against each other.